The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, covering in the main legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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A man of courage is also full of faith.—Cicero.

WHOLE NO. 943. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 8.

Rayon Strikers Thrown In Jail; Business Men Aid Hunger Plot

Elizabethton, Tenn., May 4.—"Persecution, prosecution and hunger are the weapons used to drive young womanhood and manhood at this place back into industrial slavery," said Edward F. McGrady, in a report to A. F. of L. headquarters.

The A. F. of L. representative said hoarding house keepers are arresting young men and women because they are unable to pay their board bill. Girls from 17 to 20 years of age are thrown in jail, and one boy of 15 was arrested as part of the intimidation scheme.

"The union, of course, is releasing these workers on bail as fast as they are arrested," said Mr. McGrady. "Merchants who have been selling food supplies to the union to be distributed among needy strikers have been warned not to sell any more goods.

"Today a committee called upon Governor Horton at the capitol. This committee, I am informed, was composed largely of the business men who acted as kidnappers and violators of the law in the recent outrage in this valley. The Governor received this band of intimidators. What took place at this conference is not known, but this afternoon the sheriff was instructed to swear in 50 extra deputies and I am informed he was given the names of those who should be sworn in. These new deputies augment members of the militia who are on guard. I am forced to believe that this attempt is to be made to bring in strikebreakers who are not mill workers. They will be brought in so that riots will take place in order to enable the Governor to declare martial law.

"Five thousand five hundred men, women and children are battling against unheard of oppression and in addition to this they are facing starvation.

"Representatives of the A. F. of L. are still preaching peace and asking for conciliation, but if trouble arises the blame can be placed on these industrial autocrats who are secretly planning for disorder that the militia may be used to crush the strike.

Mr. McGrady urges that the administration in Washington, members of the United States Senate, the Governor of Tennessee and the press be warned of the true state of affairs.

Employers' Coal and Iron Police Pay For Thugs' "Special Service"

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4.—Corporations employing coal and iron police can not escape responsibility for every unlawful act of these thugs, according to a decision by Common Pleas Judge Gray in refusing to set aside a verdict in favor of P. T. Fagin, president District No. 5, United Mine Workers, against the anti-union Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation for damages suffered as a result of unlawful arrest.

The company claimed their police are public officials. The court agreed but held that in this instance they were doing a "special service" for the company, and that when they commit a wrong the company can be held for damages.

President Fagin was arrested two years ago while addressing strikers who were holding a picket line at this city. He was taken to the office of the coal company and kept there for more than an hour, despite his demand that he be permitted to confer with attorneys and that he be taken before a justice of the peace.

Judge Gray reduced the amount of the verdict from $5,000 to $3,000 as it was not shown, he said, that the plaintiff suffered any serious loss of his reputation by imprisonment or his later re-elected president of the miners.

Attorneys for the unionist said the court's reduction of the verdict will be accepted as the primary purpose of the suit was to ascertain if the coal owners' police have a right to a free hand without responsibility of those who employ them.

The decision will not remove the menace of these uniformed thugs, as they will hereafter be less brazen and will continue their brutality under the guise of enforcing law and order. They can still order strikers off the highways and if they don't move fast enough or question their authority they can club them "for attempting to incite riot."

COAL-IRON POLICE AID BY GOVERNOR

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4.—A whirlwind of protest against Governor Fisher has been raised because of his acceptance of the Mansfield industrial police bill and his rejection of the Musmanno bill, which would control thugs who are paid by coal and steel corporations.

The latter bill would limit these officials to protection of the company's property. The Mansfield bill, that is now law, extends jurisdiction of the police to the county in which they are located.

Churchmen and civic groups joined labor's campaign to control this private army. The Governor was placed on the defensive and pleads that "no one" asked him to sign the fake bill. He promises to use his executive powers to remedy present conditions. Friends of real control reply that the question should be solved by governmental law, rather than depend on the whim of a State executive.

"Governor Fisher," said Dr. William R. Farmer of Western Theological Seminary, "is promising to do things on his own authority which should not be left to his authority even if he has the authority. It looks like an evasion. The Governor has had the power of regulation which he claims under the Mansfield bill all along and has not used it."

The Governor named Capt. George F. Lumb as secretary in charge of the "industrial police." James S. Kelley, secretary Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, points out that Lumb headed the State Police during 1906-10. "He did while the coal companies told him to do and he will do it again," said Kelley.

MACHINE MAY DISPLACE "WHITE COLLAR" LABOR

New York, May 4.—A mechanical device known as the "business brain" that will do the work of nine-tenths of the office employed in an institution, is announced.

The machine will simultaneously do the work of a stenographer, bookkeeping and adding machines, and at another part of the building make a complete record of a sale, according to the inventor.

One bank that has used the machine states that it can accomplish its accounting and auditing with eight employes instead of the 67 formerly required.

A group of bankers together with the inventor, have organized a corporation to control the machine which is covered by world-wide patents.

VESTRIS OVERLOADED

London, England, May 4.—Overloading the Vestris was a common practice, it was testified at a government investigation of the vessel's sinking off the Virginia capes last November. More than 100 lives were lost.

When the Vestris left New York she was submerged seven and one-half inches below the maximum safety line.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Knoxville, Tenn., May 4.—The annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will be held here May 13, 14 and 15.

LOW SOUTHERN WAGES ARE NOT PERMANENT

Philadelphia, May 4.—Northern textile manufacturers were told at a conference arranged by the Labor College here that low wages in the South will not be permanent. Northern business men were told that it is unwise to move South to meet competition, as wage rates in that section can not be maintained.

Prof. Richard H. Lansburgh of University of Pennsylvania outlined labor conditions in the South "as transitory" as a gold rush."

Philip B. Burkett of St. Joseph's College advocated the formation of joint committees of manufacturers, chambers of commerce and the government to suggest methods of regulating production to solve the problem of marketing during development periods.

"It is the duty of business men and the government to create new jobs for displaced workers, for there is no wage to work," he said. "The industrial condition in any large community is the guage of its prosperity and happiness."

STRIKING MINERS RELEASED BY COURT

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4.—Charges of inciting to riot against President Fagan of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, and 70 other miners, were ordered nolle prossed by Criminal Court Judge James H. Gray.

The men were arrested March 22, last year, while picketing a mine. The charges were preferred by a State policeman.

As the strike is over and there is no need for intimidating tactics, the district attorney and the state police-man agreed to drop the charges "because of insufficient evidence." The court ordered the costs placed against the county.

HALF HOLIDAY PROPOSED

Washington, May 4.—Provision for a half holiday on Saturdays the year round for governmental employes is made in a bill introduced by Congressman Hudspeth. President Coolidge opposed such legislation last year.

HUMAN ELEMENT IGNORED BY SOUTHERN EMPLOYERS

Greensboro, N. C., May 4.—The miracle of industrial growth in the South is in danger of becoming a curse, Miss Sue Bide, declared Miss Mary Anderson, director of the United States Women's Bureau, in an address before the Piedmont Organizing Council.

"Along with the rush of industries into the South," she declared, "have gone many of the old mistakes made by employers in the North during its period of development. This brought low work standards which could be prevented if plane had been carefully laid for the handling of the human problems as of mechanical ones."

Investigators of the Women's Bureau have found good and bad conditions everywhere, "but we have found the lowest wages and longest hours prevailing in the South," said Miss Anderson.

"For example we found that many of the workers still have a day of 10 hours or more and that many of them work 11 hours at night. We found the median wage for women employed for a full-time week as low as $8.60 in establishments to manufacture their own cotton.

"The untold millions of the Orient, which was our chief source of export of cotton cloth, have determined that down in their hearts to develop methods by which they are self-sufficient and to render future imports unnecessary."

The speaker said that as prices have increased and quality went down people became disgusted and refused to buy the trash that was thrown on the market," although a few mills have changed their tactics in this regard.

Improved machinery has developed to a point far beyond man's needs, while workers are speeded up. This super-machinery continues and greater and greater mass production results.

"Mass production is practical only when you have a mass sale of product," said Mr. Stewart.

The method of selling textiles output was declared to be a system "which simply dazes intelligent men."

Under this system goods are manufactured and turned over to the commission man for sale. He gets a commission on that sale whether he sells at a price below the cost of production or not.

"Very few manufacturers know what their cost of production is, and the commission man does not care. He gets his money from the sale. In other words, his object is sales," said Mr. Stewart.

TEXTILE AND COAL INDUSTRIES CONTROLLED BY INCOMPETENTS

The situation in the textile industry is just as bad or worse than it is in the bituminous coal industry and the problem is in the hands of men no more competent to solve it.—Hon. Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Philadelphia, May 4.—The capacity of business men in charge of the textile and bituminous industries was challenged by Hon. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in an address to the Labor College of this city.

The United Textile Workers and the United Mine Workers have repeatedly called attention to these situations.

Commissioner Stewart discussed the textile industry and referred to the same incapacity of soft coal men to emphasize the need for a reorganization of both industries.

"In the South," said Mr. Stewart, 'the textile mills are hopelessly entangled with the commission men, whose only interest is in sales and not in profits. In the North a percentage of the mills are held in trust by banks under the terms of trusteeships outlined by the grandfathers of the present alleged managers or owners.

Mr. Stewart said the World War will eventually result in the end of textile imports to the Far East, as these countries are installing textile machinery.

FIRE ENGINE STRIKE WON BY MACHINISTS

Washington, May 4.—Machinists won their strike against the American La France and Foamite Corporation, manufacturers of fire engines, at Elmira, N. Y.

For 12 months more than 300 machinists insisted on their right to organize. They have a record of 100 per cent solidarity and were aided by organized workers throughout the United States and Canada.

In a letter to organized workers of North America, Arthur O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, thanks trade unionists for their aid.

"We are anxious to show this company that our friends in the labor movement are just as much a constructive asset as they were an obstruction to the company in securing orders under a strike condition," said President Wharton.

The profits of this company is again being made by union machinists who have spent a lifetime in the business of making fire engines, and who built the reputation of the American La France and Foamite Corporation.

"The company is the only concern employing union machinists under agreement and this fact should be recognized and stressed with our friends and city officials.

"Your cooperation now in securing business for this company will not only have a salutary effect on other companies which have profited by the recent controversy, but will help to furnish steady employment for union men."

CARPENTERS GAIN; WIN 5-DAY WEEK

Indianapolis, May 4.—The five-day week and higher wages are being established by units of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, according to General Secretary Frank Duffy.

"Our latest report," said Mr. Duffy, "shows nearly a score of cities from New York State to Wyoming, and from Hamilton, Ontario, to Louisiana, that have secured the five-day week and raised wages. Our members have secured these gains through their own efforts. Only in a few instances have employers will treat with us as we develop a 100 per cent solidarity."

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK WON BY BRICKLAYERS

New York, May 4.—The five-day week and substantial wage increases were won by 12,000 organized bricklayers in their negotiations with the Mason Builders' Association.

Wages are advanced $1 a day from May 1 to the end of the year and $1.40 a day for the remainder of the three-year agreement. This means $15 a day until January 1, 1930, and $15.40 thereafter.

EDITORS WOULD CLIP EQUITY COURT POWER

New York, May 4.—The American Newspaper Publishers Association is pledged to war on a Minnesota statute which empowers equity judges to suppress any newspaper in that State which prints "malicious, scandalous or defamatory matter."

One equity judge has exercised this power and the publishers will strike at the source of the evil by urging repeal of the law, thereby taking this jurisdiction from the courts. Offending newspapers will then come under Minnesota criminal statutes, as was the case before the objectionable statute was enacted.

The law was passed in 1925 and was not taken advantage of until two years later when a Minneapolis judge, at the request of politicians, padlocked the Saturday Press because they were attacked.

The court acted as labor injunction judges do—no trial or hearing was held and the judge was guided solely by his conscience.

In voicing their opposition to the Minnesota statute the editors' committee sounded a warning that reached innumerable objections by organized labor to the equity process when the plaintiff has a remedy in a court of law.

While the editors object to censorship and free speech, the workers also object to compulsory labor, and a denial of rights that are unquestioned if no strike exists.

PUBLISHERS FIGHT 5-DAY WEEK PLAN

New York, May 4.—The five-day week is opposed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. At their annual convention in this city these business men condemned the plan, without debate.

The time-honored "uneconomic" plea, invariably heard when improved conditions are urged, was again trotted out as the final word in an argument that has for one side—according to the publishers.

The convention called on all members to be good union men, and refuse to negotiate individual contracts. It was recommended "that members refer all demands for a five-day week to the next meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and in the interim adhere to this resolution."

BIG BUSINESS PROBE OF CHARITY METHODS

New York, May 4.—Representatives of business corporations whose wealth aggregates $10,000,000,000 created a committee to formulate general principles for contributions to local charitable and philanthropic works. The committee is headed by Dr. Edward F. Gay of Harvard University School of Business.

Community chests have put charity on "a business basis," but the centralization of business has destroyed local connections of these corporations.

Chain stores and branches of manufacturing corporations, whose headquarters are in distant cities, no longer take part in city charity and welfare activities, and the committee will attempt to work out standards to govern the new situation.

GEORGE UNIONISTS URGE OLD-AGE PENSION

Augusta, Ga., May 4.—A State pension for old-aged workers was favored by the annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor.

The unionists also declared for a State bond issue for highway purposes; for a State bond issue of $36,000,000 for the Georgia public school system and additional factory inspectors and more rigid factory inspection.

VALUE OF HOMES LOST; RAILROAD MUST PAY

Dallas, Texas, May 4.—An emergency board appointed by President Hoover has established a new principle in industrial disputes by ruling that when a railroad moves a terminal, and the value of workers' homes are depreciated, the company must pay part of the loss.

The Texas and Pacific Railroad moved its Marshall and Longview terminals to Shreveport, La., and Mineola, this State. The value of the workers' homes was lessened and the four railroad brotherhoods asked that their members be recompensed. Long negotiations failed to adjust the issue and President Hoover, acting under the railroad labor law, appointed an emergency board.

While conceding that the railroad is "under legal or contractural liability" for these losses, the board declared that the change in terminals will result in a substantial saving to the carrier and that the company should not "reap the entire benefit" while employes are "compelled to bear the entire loss."

Both parties to the dispute are ordered to appoint an appraiser, and the two shall select a third. These will make an award of at least 50 per cent of the loss suffered by each worker. Shop workers are not involved.

This decision, while having no compulsory feature, will have far-reaching consequences, as the railroads of the country are entering on a consolidation era.

LONG HOURS ON PRESS; REPORTERS GET "DIG"

Washington, May 4.—George Rothwell Brown, sparkling columnist on the Washington Post, hands this "dig" to his newspaper associates:

"American publishers frown down the suggestion of a five-day week for printers—in 40 or 50 years the reporters would be wanting it, too."

FARM RELIEF BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, May 4.—The House passed the Haugen Federal farm board bill, favored by President Hoover. The vote was 367 to 34.

The bill makes no mention of the equalization fee, favored by the last Congress. It creates a farm board consisting of six members, appointed by the President, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Appropriations up to $500,000,000 that will be used as a revolving fund is provided.

The board would be authorized to make loans from this fund to assist in the "effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof; for construction or acquisition of storage or other physical marketing facilities; for formation of clearing house associations" and for extending the membership of cooperative associations applying for loans "by educating the producers of the commodities handled in the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing of that commodity."

The bill is opposed in the Senate because members of that body include advocates of other farm relief.

One difficulty the board will be to educate farmers on the value of co-operation.

UNION LABEL BULLETIN BEING ILLEGALLY USED

Washington, May 4.—The Union Label Bulletin, issued by the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., is being used by promoters of fraudulent advertising schemes, according to John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the department.

The Bulletin contains reproductions of trade union labels and emblems and their illegal use will result in prosecution, announces Secretary Manning.

He asks trade unionists to report to the department fraudulent schemes to the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L. Building, Washington.

RAIL WAGE DISPUTE WILL BE ARBITRATED

Washington, May 4.—The Southern Railroad agreed to arbitrate wage differences with several thousand shop crafts. The award will date back to March 1. The employes voted to cease work before the company accepted arbitration.

PIG IRON OUTPUT DOUBLED; NEW MACHINERY IS FACTOR; SHORT HOURS ANOTHER AID

Washington, May 4.—Output in the pig iron industry doubled between 1913-1914 and 1926-1927, according to a pamphlet issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Or to put it another way," the Bureau states, "it required slightly more than two gross ton of pig iron in the prewar period as against 3 hours and 23 minutes in 1926. This increase has taken place almost entirely since the war."

The change is due to improved machinery, closing down of inefficient plants, higher wages and substitution of an eight-hour shift for the 12-hour day in many plants.

"It is impossible to take account statistically of the increased good will existing between the management and workers because of shorter hours and higher wages, or of the increased skill and efficiency of workers, or of improved management of labor," the Bureau states. "These have contributed to the remarkable advance in the productive efficiency of the industry."

Southern Textile Probe Urged; Special Privilege Is Under Fire

Washington, May 4.—Senator Wheeler introduced a resolution in the Senate authorizing its Committee on Manufactures to investigate working conditions in the textile industry of Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina.

The committee would be instructed to inquire:

Whether workers are paid low wages "despite the fact that the textile industry is the beneficiary of the highest tariff protection granted any industry in the United States and is still appealing for more protection."

Whether workers are compelled to work as many as 60 hours a week.

Whether workers are victims of oppression that is the rule in countries where peonage prevails.

Whether enormous dividends are paid by textile corporations that exploit workers.

Whether the appeal of Southern textile industries for higher protection is justified.

Whether United States citizens who entered these textile districts to aid underpaid workers have been kidnapped and deported into other States and threatened with death if they return.

Whether union relief headquarters have been demolished by masked men and acts of violence committed against the workers that make life unsafe.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina wanted the probe extended to New England textile mills. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts favored this plan and Senator Wheeler took the same position. Senator Reed said the committee could broaden its inquiry.

Senator Overman of North Carolina gave notice that if the resolution is reported back favorably he will oppose it because of a handful of noisy Communists in his State. He painted a lurid picture of "reds" who are "arousing our people."

To the Overman statement, Senator Wheeler replied:

"I have never seen the sort of people represented by the Senator from North Carolina get any foothold in any community unless the conditions in that particular place and that particular working community were so bad as to become intolerable. The thing I want to do, and I am sure the thing the American Federation of Labor is trying to do and the thing that every right thinking person in this country is trying to do is to see that we have living conditions for the workers so that they will not be bothered by the kind of men the Senator from North Carolina thinks are infesting his State at the present time."

Senator Blease of South Carolina announced that when the resolution comes back on the floor he will show what "the boys and girls who work in the cotton mills" of his State think about conditions there.

The chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee is Senator La Follette.

La Follette Statue Is Unveiled; Liberty's Friend Immortalized

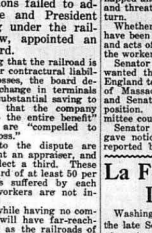
Washington, May 4.—A statute of the late Senator La Follette, presented to the United States by the State of Wisconsin, was unveiled in the nation's capitol before a large assemblage of public officials and personal friends and admirers of that champion of freedom.

The white marble statue is of heroic size and weighs five tons. Jo Davidson, the sculptor, vividly depicts "Fighting Bob" nervously clutching the arms of his chair, poised to spring into verbal action.

Robert M. La Follette, Jr., who succeeded Senator Borah in the United States Senate, was chairman of the unveiling ceremonies.

The several speakers recounted La Follette's long single-handed fight against privilege and to restore popular government.

"Senator La Follette freed the seamen of the world, who were bondmen before passage of the seamen's act that bears his name," said Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer International Seamen's Union. "Sea-faring men on the seven seas and in the ports of every nation revere his memory. It was La Follette who brought them the great gift of freedom," said Mr. Olander. "Freedom is the greatest gift that the Creator to mankind. In relation to seamen and the American merchant marine, therefore, the



mission of Robert Marion La Follette was to 'justify the ways of God to men.' He did his great work well."

Edward Keating, editor of "Labor," said: "No man in the American Congress—or in any other legislative body in the world, for that matter—ever wrote into the law of his land so many constructive measures designed to safeguard the liberties and economic interests of workers as did Robert Marion La Follette."

Claud J. Bowers, editor New York World, said: "Every railroad enjoying immunity from regulation or full taxation, every powerful combination privilege could exhale, every bank subservient to the greed of its masters, every merchant and shipper these could influence, to embarrass, were arrayed against him. There is not a friend of popular government and the rights of man who does not stand before his memory at salute. In all his public acts he symbolized the noblest traditions of Thomas Jefferson."

Gilbert E. Roe, former law partner of the late Senator, recounted the political and political battles that was originated by the departed lawmaker.

Senator Blaine of Wisconsin; Charles H. Crownhart justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court; Philip F. La Follette, son of "Battling Bob," and Mrs. Mabel Corey Costigan of Denver also spoke.

NATION'S ARCHITECTS CALL FOR CRAFT PRIDE

New York, May 4.—A revival of craft pride that marked the Middle Ages featured a report to the convention of the American Institute of Architects, in session here.

The committee recommended that industry be "humanized," and that building congresses be formed for the restoration of craftsmanship.

"It seems possible that already there may have been started a great country-wide impulse that may bring back to us all of this commercial age something of the ancient spirit of craftsmanship that was the pride and glory of that age of master building of long ago," the report said.

"Peace, harmony and co-operation in the building trade will never be brought about through the pay envelope, or by the 'master and man' attitude."

It was stated that the Royal Institute of British Architects contemplates adopting methods employed in the United States for the recognition of craftsmanship.

PIECE WORK REJECTED BY RAILROAD WORKERS

New York, May 4.—Organized shop men employed on the Erie Railroad won two major victories when they agreed to refer the issue to the 800 men employed who would take a referendum under supervision of a representative of the United States Department of Labor.

The result was an overwhelming vote against piecework.

pose it because of a handful of noisy Communists in his State. He painted a lurid picture of "reds" who are "arousing our people."

To the Overman statement, Senator Wheeler replied:

"I have never seen the sort of people represented by the Senator from North Carolina get any foothold in any community unless the conditions in that particular place and that particular working community were so bad as to become intolerable. The thing I want to do, and I am sure the thing the American Federation of Labor is trying to do and the thing that every right thinking person in this country is trying to do is to see that we have living conditions for the workers so that they will not be bothered by the kind of men the Senator from North Carolina thinks are infesting his State at the present time."

Senator Blease of South Carolina announced that when the resolution comes back on the floor he will show what "the boys and girls who work in the cotton mills" of his State think about conditions there.

The chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee is Senator La Follette.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IS NATIONAL NEED

New York, May 4.—Old-age pensions is a national need, declared speakers at the National Conference on Old Age Security.

"For a man to work faithfully the best part of his life at a meager wage and then to be ruthlessly thrown out of employment due to oncoming age is a social wrong," said Theodore L. Bierck, Chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Old Age Insurance and Pensions.

"What is the picture held out to the worker who sees old age coming upon him?" said Mr. Bierck. "Is he to be relegated to the almshouse when in the future will be looked upon as a relic of the barbaric, uneconomic past? Today a man, old or young and in full health, is not wanted for employment.

"The increase in criminals is receiving recruits from this class who are desperate. It is all well and good to respect law, but we must have respectable laws. We, who are more fortunate, must have regard for those who are less so. The state by law should in its sovereign right decree that those who have reached an age where their labor is impossible should be cared for. When this is realized there will be less crime."

Other speakers included United States Senator Dill of Washington, Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ; Dr. John A. Ryan of Catholic University; Rabbi Stephen Wise; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers of America; Dr. E. M. Burns of Columbia University, and Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner.

PEACE CASUALTIES GREATER THAN WAR

San Francisco, May 4.—Industry in California is far more dangerous than war, according to a report by Will J. French, chief of the Safety Department of Industrial Relations.

There were 1,747 California men killed and 4,844 wounded in the World War. This total casualty list of 6,591 young men is compared with a total industrial casualty list of 1,095,074 in four and one-half years from 1924 to 1928.

The number of deaths in that period was 3,107; permanently injured, 5,418; temporarily injured, 604,626, and "no disability" injured, 481,923.

"PATRIOTS" EXPOSED

Sacramento, Cal., May 4.—The Hurley bill, that would give preference to American citizens in the employment of public works, was defeated in the Assembly, after passage in the Senate.